=> D HIS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:04:52 ON 26 FEB 1999)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:05:11 ON 26 FEB 1999
L1 17 S DIETLIN F?/AU
L2 8 S FREDJ D?/AU
L3 8 S L1 AND L2
SELECT RN L3 1-8

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:05:31 ON 26 FEB 1999
L4 77 S E1-77

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:05:44 ON 26 FEB 1999
L5 7 S L3 AND L4
L6 1 S L3 NOT L5

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:07:31 ON 26 FEB 1999
L7 10 S L1
L8 9 S L2
L9 7 S L7 AND L8
L10 1 S L9 AND PARACETAM?

=> D ALL

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1986:502341 HCAPLUS
DN 105:102341
TI Encapsulation of volatile substances
IN **Fredj, Daniele; Dietlin, Francois**
PA Pharmedis S. A., Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 6 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K009-50
CC 62-2 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2570604	A1	19860328	FR 84-14653	19840925
	FR 2570604	B1	19881230		

AB Volatile materials, esp. essential oils, are dispersed into gelatin at low
temp., followed by coacervation in an ionic soln. (alkali metal sulfate, phosphate, or nitrate), and tanning of of the gelatin spherules obtained with H2CO. Thus, an emulsion of rosemary oil in 5% aq. gelatin was treated with 25% (NH4)2SO4. The spherules obtained were sepd. by filtration, suspended in 40% H2CO, sepd. and dried at .ltoreq.40.degree., to give microcapsules.
ST essential oil encapsulation gelatin
IT Encapsulation
(of essential oils)
IT Oils
RL: PROC (Process)
(essential, encapsulation of)

=> D L5 BIB ABS HITSTR

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1998:112216 HCAPLUS
DN 128:184684
TI Novel stable liquid injectable paracetamol compositions
IN **Dietlin, Francois; Fredj, Daniele**
PA SCR Pharmatop, Fr.; Dietlin, Francois; Fredj, Daniele
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9805314	A1	19980212	WO 97-FR1452	19970805
	W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RU, SG, US, VN				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	FR 2751875	A1	19980206	FR 96-9858	19960805
	FR 2751875	B1	19981224		
	CA 2233924	AA	19980212	CA 97-2233924	19970805
	AU 9739451	A1	19980225	AU 97-39451	19970805
	EP 858329	A1	19980819	EP 97-936739	19970805
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRAI FR 96-9858 19960805
WO 97-FR1452 19970805

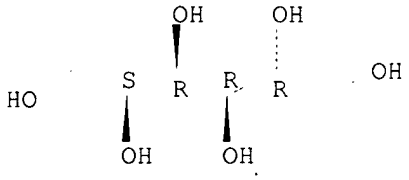
AB Novel stable paracetamol compns. for use in therapeutic chem. and specifically galenic pharmacy are disclosed. The compns. contain a soln. of paracetamol in an aq. solvent combined with a buffer having a pH of 4 to 8, and a free radical capturing agent. A water-insol. inert gas is carefully bubbled through the aq. solvent to remove oxygen from the medium. Said compns. may also be combined with a centrally or peripherally acting analgesic agent, and are provided as injectable compns. for relieving pain. An injection soln. contained paracetamol 0.008, sodium chloride 0.008, disodium phosphate dihydrate 0.001, citric acid q.s. pH = 6.0, and water q.s. 1000 mL. The soln. kept at 98.degree. for 15 h showed no change of color and its absorbance at 500 nm was 0.016 as compared to 0.036 for the controls which were not packed under nitrogen and changed color.

IT **50-70-4**, Glucitol, biological studies **50-81-7D**, Ascorbic acid, alk. earth metal salts **50-99-7**, Glucose, biological studies **52-28-8**, Codeine phosphate **52-89-1**, Cysteine hydrochloride **52-90-4**, Cystein, biological studies **56-81-5**, Glycerol, biological studies **57-27-2**, Morphine, biological studies **57-48-7**, Levulose, biological studies **57-55-6**, Propylene glycol, biological studies **62-56-6**, Thiourea, biological studies **64-17-5**, Ethanol, biological studies **68-11-1**, Thioglycolic acid, biological studies **69-65-8**, Mannitol **76-57-3D**, Codeine, derivs. **79-42-5**, Thiolactic acid **87-89-8**, Inositol **96-27-5**, .alpha.-Thioglycerol **103-90-2**, Paracetamol **134-03-2**, Sodium ascorbate **498-95-3D**, Nipecotic acid, derivs. **616-91-1**, Acetylcysteine **3375-50-6**,

Mercaptoethane sulfonic acid **3483-12-3**, Dithiothreitol **6055-06-7**, Morphine hydrochloride trihydrate **6854-40-6**, Codeine sulfate trihydrate **7681-57-4** **7727-37-9**, Nitrogen, biological studies **10504-35-5D**, D-Ascorbic acid, derivs. **22071-15-4**, Ketoprofene **25322-68-3**, Peg **52814-38-7**, TEtraglycol **62624-30-0D**, Ascorbic acid, alkali metal salts
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(novel stable liq. injectable paracetamol compns.)

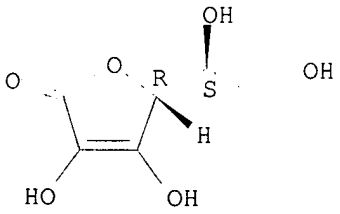
RN 50-70-4 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



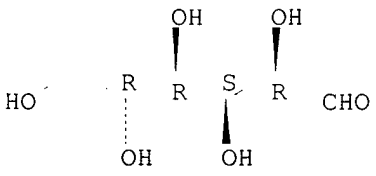
RN 50-81-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Ascorbic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

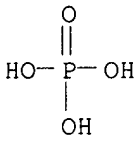
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 52-28-8 HCAPLUS
CN Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-, (5.alpha.,6.alpha.)-, phosphate (1:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

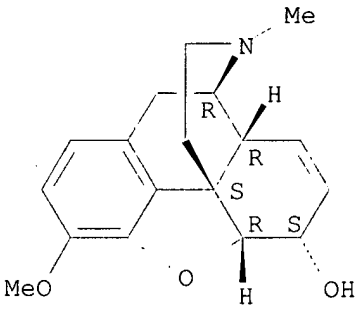
CRN 7664-38-2
CMF H3 O4 P



CM 2

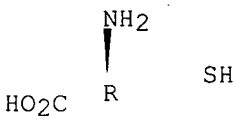
CRN 76-57-3
CMF C18 H21 N O3
CDES 4:5A,6A.MORPHINAN..5

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 52-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, hydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

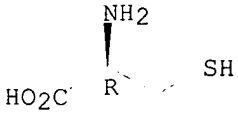
Absolute stereochemistry.



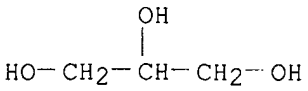
● HCl

RN 52-90-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

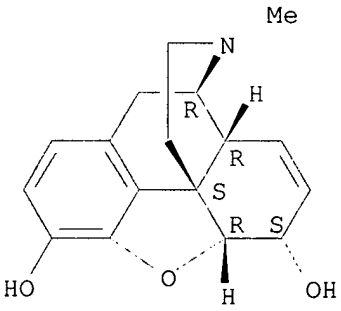


RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



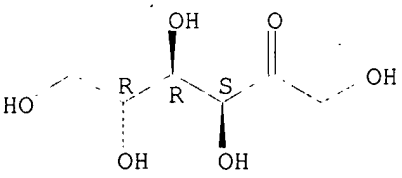
RN 57-27-2 HCAPLUS
CN Morphinan-3,6-diol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-
(5.alpha.,6.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

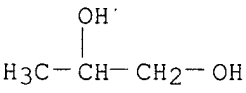


RN 57-48-7 HCAPLUS
CN D-Fructose (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

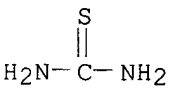
Absolute stereochemistry.



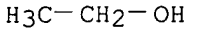
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



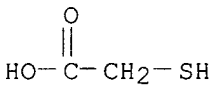
RN 62-56-6 HCAPLUS
CN Thiourea (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

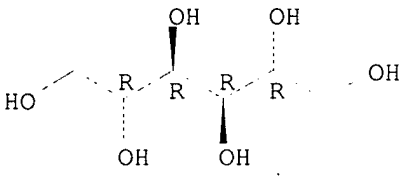


RN 68-11-1 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, mercapto- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



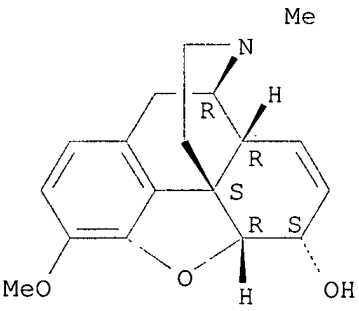
RN 69-65-8 HCAPLUS
CN D-Mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

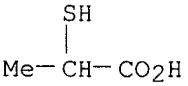


RN 76-57-3 HCAPLUS
CN Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-, (5.alpha.,6.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

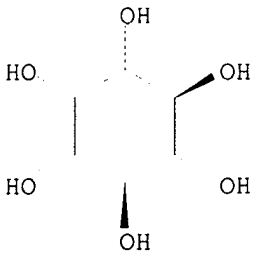


RN 79-42-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2-mercapto- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

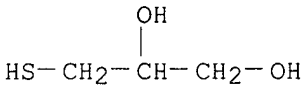


RN 87-89-8 HCAPLUS
CN myo-Inositol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

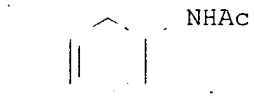
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 96-27-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol, 3-mercapto- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

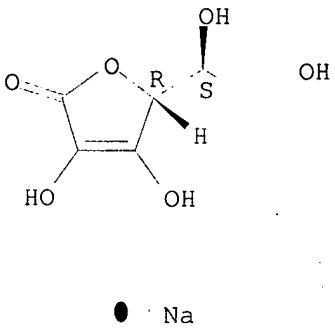


RN 103-90-2 HCAPLUS
CN Acetamide, N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

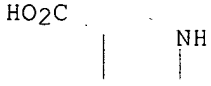


RN 134-03-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Ascorbic acid, monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

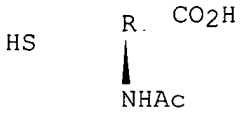


RN 498-95-3 HCAPLUS
CN 3-Piperidinecarboxylic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

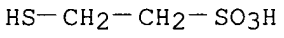


RN 616-91-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-acetyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

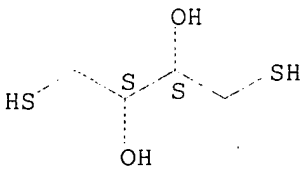


RN 3375-50-6 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-mercapto- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



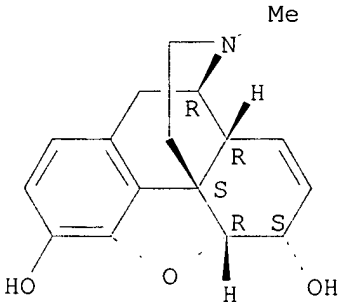
RN 3483-12-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2,3-Butanediol, 1,4-dimercapto-, (2R,3R)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



RN 6055-06-7 HCAPLUS
CN Morphinan-3,6-diol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-17-methyl-
(5.alpha.,6.alpha.)-, hydrochloride, trihydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● HCl

● 3 H_2O

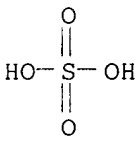
RN 6854-40-6 HCAPLUS
CN Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-, (5.alpha.,6.alpha.)-, sulfate (2:1) (salt), trihydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 1420-53-7
CMF C18 H21 N O3 . 1/2 H2 O4 S

CM 2

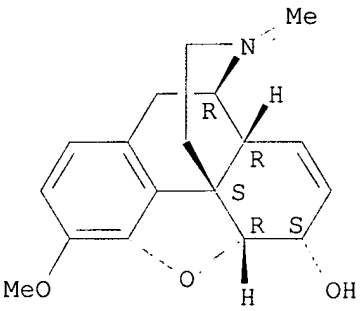
CRN 7664-93-9
CMF H2 O4 S



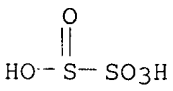
CM 3

CRN 76-57-3
CMF C18 H21 N O3
CDES 4:5A,6A.MORPHINAN..5

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 7681-57-4 HCAPLUS
CN Disulfurous acid, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



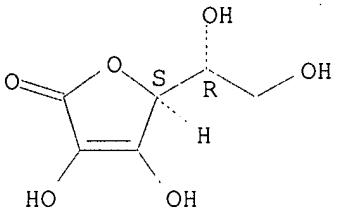
● 2 Na

RN 7727-37-9 HCAPLUS

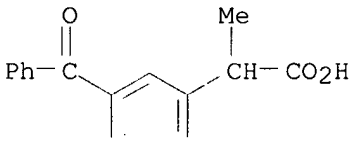
CN Nitrogen (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 10504-35-5 HCAPLUS
CN D-Ascorbic acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

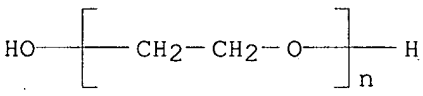
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



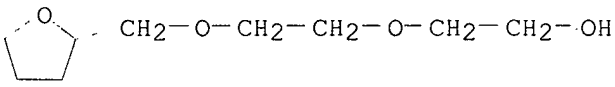
RN 22071-15-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 3-benzoyl-.alpha.-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

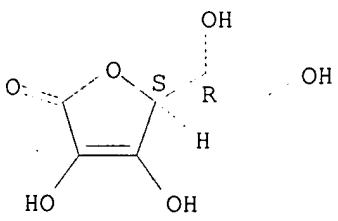


RN 52814-38-7 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-[(tetrahydro-2-furanyl)methoxy]ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



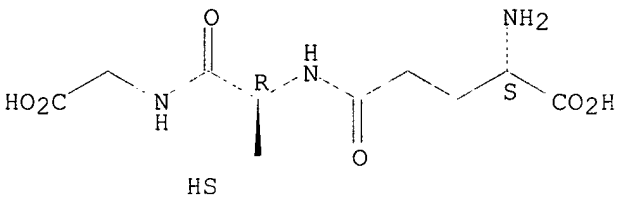
RN 62624-30-0 HCAPLUS
CN Ascorbic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



IT **70-18-8**, Glutathion, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(reduced; novel stable liq. injectable paracetamol compns.)
RN 70-18-8 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

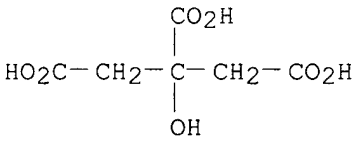


=> D L5 BIB ABS HITSTR 2

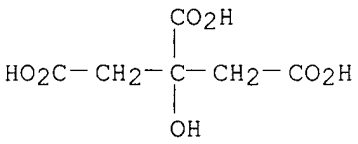
L5 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1994:253395 HCAPLUS
DN 120:253395
TI Stabilizers for pharmaceutical liquids containing citrates and alkali metal phosphate
IN **Fredj, Daniele; Dietlin, Francois**
PA SCR Newmed, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 9 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2690340	A1	19931029	FR 92-5050	19920424
	FR 2690340	B1	19950224		

AB Citrates and alkali metal phosphate are used as stabilizers for oral and injectable pharmaceutical liqs. A pharmaceutical injection contained metronidazole 0.500, Na2HPO4 0.15, citric acid.H2O 0.25, NaCl 0.74g, and water q.s. 100mL.
IT **77-92-9**, Citric acid, biological studies **5949-29-1**, Citric acid monohydrate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as stabilizer, pharmaceutical liqs. contg.)
RN 77-92-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

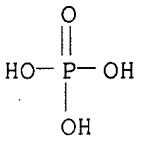


RN 5949-29-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



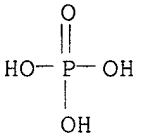
IT **7558-79-4**, Disodium hydrogen phosphate **7758-11-4**, Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate **7783-28-0**, Diammonium hydrogen phosphate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(as stabilizer, pharmaceutical liqs. contg. citrates and)
RN 7558-79-4 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, disodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



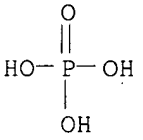
● 2 Na

RN 7758-11-4 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, dipotassium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 2 K

RN 7783-28-0 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, diammonium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

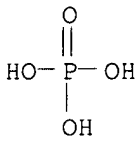


● 2 NH_3

IT **52-28-8**, Codeine phosphate **55-48-1**, Atropine sulfate **443-48-1**, Metronidazole **1405-41-0**, Gentamycin sulfate **10592-03-7**, Vincamine hydrochloride **22260-51-1**, Bromocryptine methanesulfonate **23155-02-4**, Fosfomycin **33419-42-0**, Etoposide **37517-28-5**, Amikacin
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical liqs. contg., citrates and alkali metal phosphates as stabilizers for)
RN 52-28-8 HCAPLUS
CN Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-, (5.alpha.,6.alpha.)-, phosphate (1:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

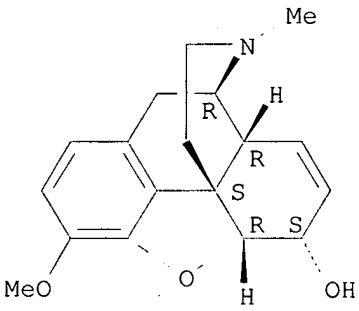
CRN 7664-38-2
CMF H3 O4 P



CM 2

CRN 76-57-3
CMF C18 H21 N O3
CDES 4:5A,6A.MORPHINAN..5

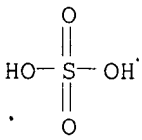
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 55-48-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, .alpha.-(hydroxymethyl)- (3-endo)-8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl ester, sulfate (2:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

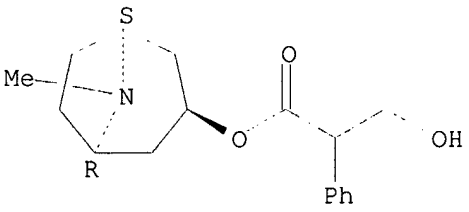
CRN 7664-93-9
CMF H2 O4 S



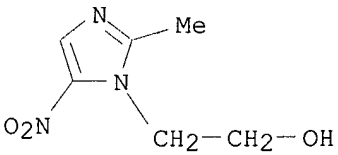
CM 2

CRN 51-55-8
CMF C17 H23 N O3

Relative stereochemistry.



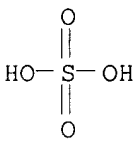
RN 443-48-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, 2-methyl-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1405-41-0 HCAPLUS
CN Gentamicin, sulfate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7664-93-9
CMF H2 O4 S

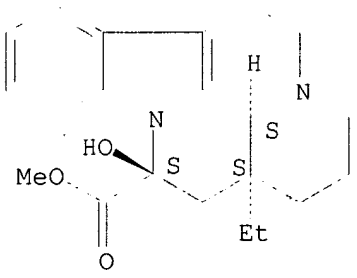


CM 2

CRN 1403-66-3
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 10592-03-7 HCAPLUS
CN Eburnamenine-14-carboxylic acid, 14,15-dihydro-14-hydroxy-, methyl ester, monohydrochloride, (3.alpha.,14.beta.,16.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● HCl

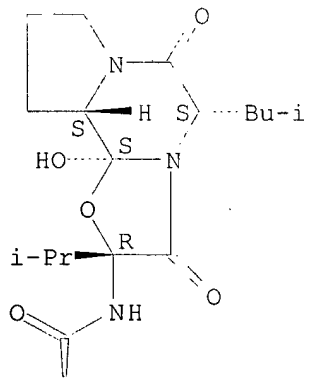
RN 22260-51-1 HCAPLUS
CN Ergotaman-3',6',18-trione, 2-bromo-12'-hydroxy-2'-(1-methylethyl)-5'-(2-methylpropyl)-, (5'.alpha.)-, monomethanesulfonate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

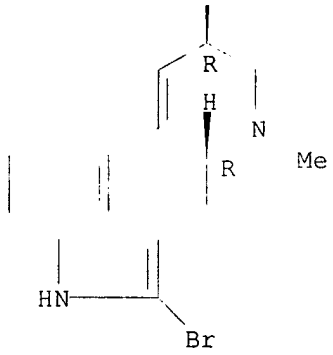
CRN 25614-03-3
CMF C32 H40 Br N5 O5
CDES 4:5'A.ERGOTAMAN

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

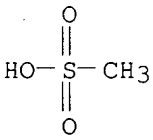


PAGE 2-A



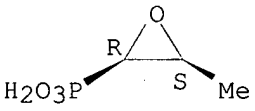
CM 2

CRN 75-75-2
CMF C H4 O3 S



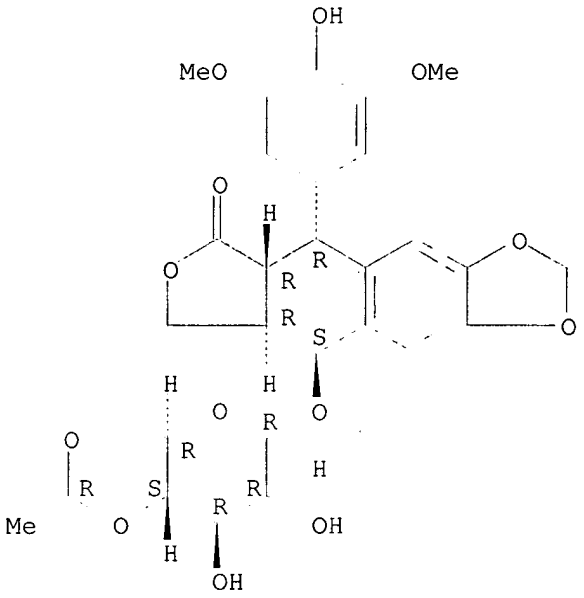
RN 23155-02-4 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [(2R,3S)-3-methyloxiranyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

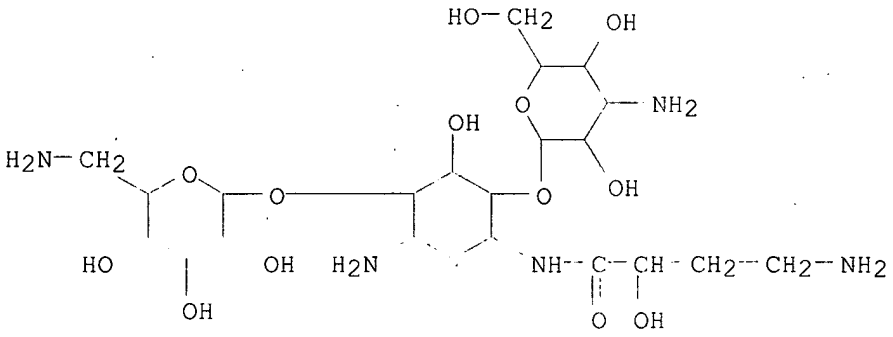


RN 33419-42-0 HCAPLUS
CN Furo[3',4':6,7]naphtho[2,3-d]-1,3-dioxol-6(5aH)-one, 9-[[4,6-O-(1R)-ethylidene-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl]oxy]-5,8,8a,9-tetrahydro-5-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (5R,5aR,8aR,9S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 37517-28-5 HCAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)]-N1-[(2S)-4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> D L5 BIB ABS HITSTR 3

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1991:235071 HCAPLUS
DN 114:235071
TI Pharmaceutical composition containing hyperoxygenated oils and retinene derivatives for the treatment of tumors
IN **Dietlin, Francois; Fredj, Daniele**
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 10 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

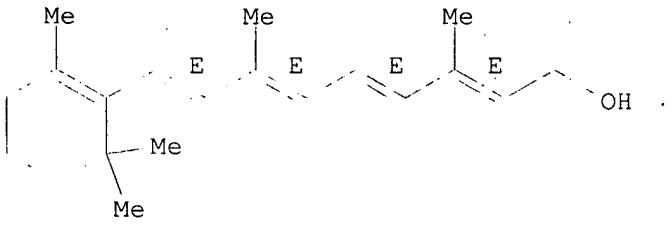
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2645747	A1	19901019	FR 89-4361	19890403
FR 2645747	B1	19910712		
EP 481148	A1	19920422	EP 90-402919	19901017

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
PRAI FR 89-4361 19890403

AB A pharmaceutical compn. for the treatment of tumors contains a hyperoxygenated oil and a deriv. of retinene. A pharmaceutical cream contained retinoic acid 10, hyperoxygenated corn oil 10, polyethylene glycol stearate 1.5 g, and paraffin 150 mL. The cream was applied on the skin of patients with Kaposi's sarcoma once daily. The 5 .times. 2 cm lesions were disappeared after 15 days and the black color changed to red.

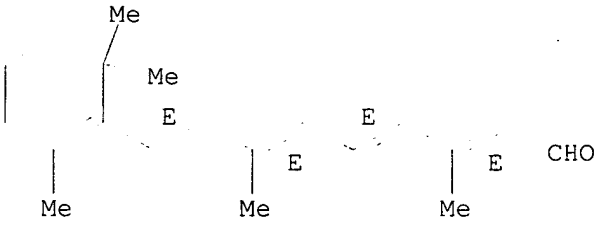
IT **68-26-8D**, trans-Retinol, esters, mixt. with hyperoxygenated oils
116-31-4D, Retinene, derivs., mixt. with hyperoxygenated oils
302-79-4, Retinoic acid **302-79-4D**, trans-Retinoic acid, mixt. with hyperoxygenated oils **34218-73-0D**, esters, mixt. with hyperoxygenated oils **52918-36-2D**, cis-Retinal, mixt. with hyperoxygenated oils **97950-17-9**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical compn. contg., treatment of tumors with)
RN 68-26-8 HCAPLUS
CN Retinol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



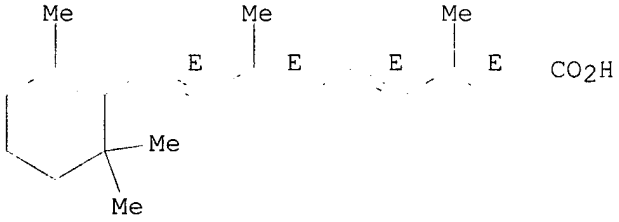
RN 116-31-4 HCAPLUS
CN Retinal (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



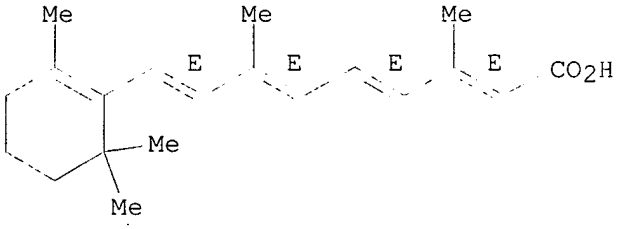
RN 302-79-4 HCAPLUS
CN Retinoic acid (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

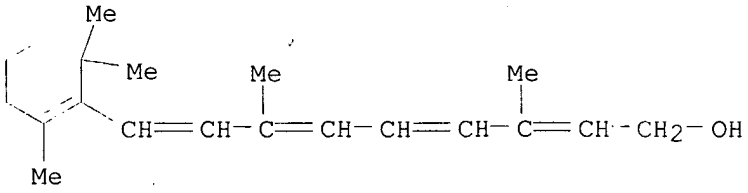


RN 302-79-4 HCAPLUS
CN Retinoic acid (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

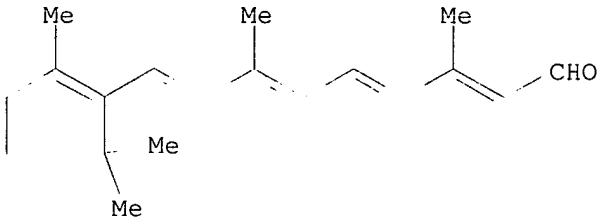


RN 34218-73-0 HCAPLUS
CN Retinol, cis- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

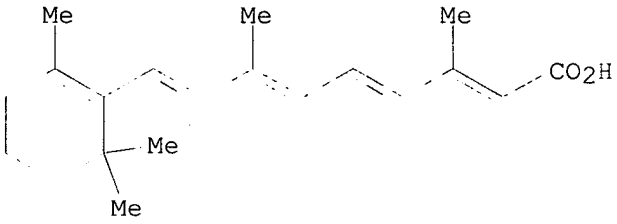


RN 52918-36-2 HCAPLUS
CN Retinal, cis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Currently available stereo shown.



RN 97950-17-9 HCAPLUS
CN Retinoic acid, cis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

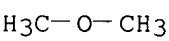


=> D L5 BIB ABS HITSTR 4

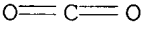
L5 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1991:97800 HCAPLUS
DN 114:97800
TI Purification of colored substances, especially anthocyanosides, from berries
IN **Fredj, Daniele; Dietlin, Francois**
PA Newpharm, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 6 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2641283	A1	19900706	FR 89-54	19890104
FR 2641283	B1	19910426		

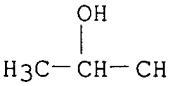
AB Anthocyanosides are extd. from bilberries, black currant berries, blueberries, or hybrid fruits thereof. The fruit is ground and a juice freed from coarse fragments of pulp is obtained by sieving. The juice is 1st extd. with a nonwater-miscible alkanol. The alc. phase is evapd. and the dry residue is selectively extd. with weakly polar supercrit. fluid, e.g. CO2. The extn. residue is further purified by chromatog. on polyamide, eluting with MeOH-HCl. .alpha.-Myrtilline is purified by the method of the invention.
IT **115-10-6**, Dimethyl ether **124-38-9**, Carbon dioxide, biological studies
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(as supercrit. fluid for anthocyanoside extn.)
RN 115-10-6 HCAPLUS
CN Methane, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



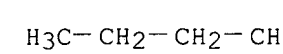
RN 124-38-9 HCAPLUS
CN Carbon dioxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



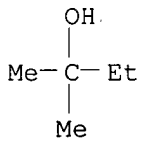
IT **67-63-0**, Isopropanol, biological studies **71-36-3**, Butanol, biological studies **75-85-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in anthocyanoside extn. from berry)
RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 71-36-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Butanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 75-85-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Butanol, 2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



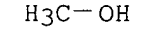
IT **132228-87-6**
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in anthocyanosides purifn.)
RN 132228-87-6 HCAPLUS
CN Hydrochloric acid, mixt. with methanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7647-01-0
CMF Cl H

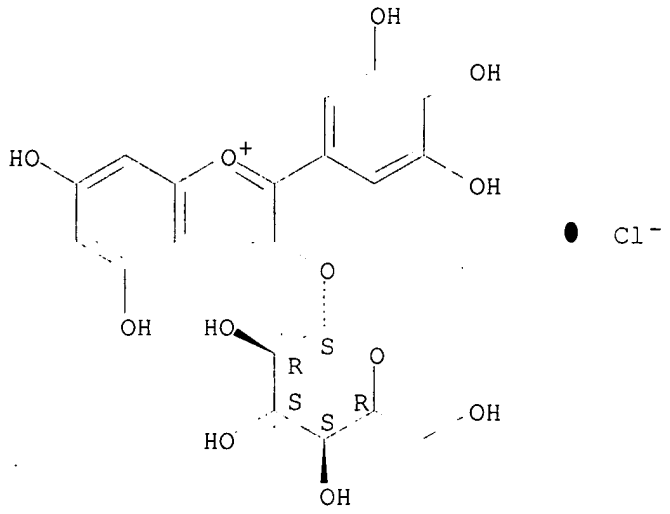
CM 2

CRN 67-56-1
CMF C H4 O



IT **6906-38-3P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(.alpha.-, purifn. of, supercrit. fluid extn. and polyamide chromatog. in)
RN 6906-38-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Benzopyrylium, 3-(.beta.-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(3,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl)-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

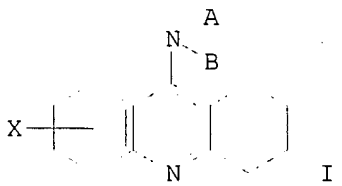

OH
OH
HO
O+
OH
Cl-
O
OH
HO
S
R
S
O
R
OH
HO
S
OH

=> D L5 BIB ABS HITSTR 5

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1991:75182 HCAPLUS
DN 114:75182
TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroacridines, and their use in the treatment of an immunodeficiency syndrome, especially AIDS
IN **Dietlin, Francois; Fredj, Daniele**
PA STE Civile de Recherche Newpharm, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 375471	A2	19900627	EP 89-402687	19890929
	EP 375471	A3	19920708		
	EP 375471	B1	19960410		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	FR 2640508	A1	19900622	FR 88-16749	19881219
	AT 136463	E	19960415	AT 89-402687	19890929
	IL 92759	A1	19940624	IL 89-92759	19891218
	CA 2005925	AA	19900619	CA 89-2005925	19891219
	DK 8906464	A	19900620	DK 89-6464	19891219
	AU 8946861	A1	19900621	AU 89-46861	19891219
	JP 02258722	A2	19901019	JP 89-329377	19891219
	HU 53614	A2	19901128	HU 89-6683	19891219
	HU 213510	B	19970728		
	ZA 8909733	A	19910424	ZA 89-9733	19891219
	US 5175172	A	19921229	US 90-541047	19900620
	AU 9339806	A1	19930819	AU 93-39806	19930525
	AU 666725	B2	19960222		
PRAI	FR 88-16749	19881219			
	US 89-451757	19891218			

OS MARPAT 114:75182
GI



I

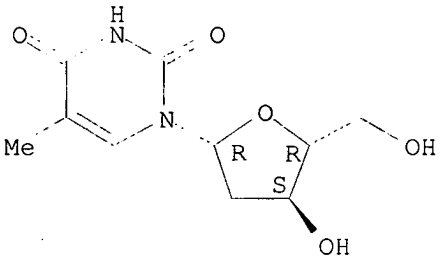
AB The title compds. include I (A, B = acyl of aliph. or arom. carboxylic acid, lower alkyl, alkylidene, arylidene; X = H, C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 alkoxy, halo, OH, Ph, etc.). Thus, 9-amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroacridine (II) 0.1 and 1 .mu.M inhibited human immunodeficiency virus RNA polymerase by O
and

100%, resp. II increased the concn. of T4 lymphocytes in immunodeficiency
syndrome patients. A tablet formulation (1000 tablets) contained II-HCl hydrate 117, lactose 220, microcryst. cellulose 15, CaCO3 20, Ca3(PO4)2 35, Pluronic F18 13, and Mg stearate 15 g.

IT **50-89-5**, Thymidine, biological studies **58-96-8**, Uridine **66-22-8**, Uracil, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aminotetrahydroacridine deriv. and antiviral agent of type, in immunodeficiency syndrome treatment)

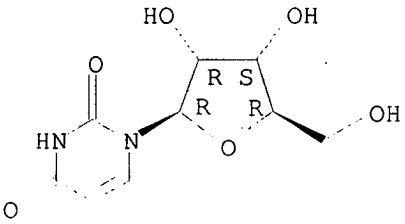
RN 50-89-5 HCAPLUS
CN Thymidine (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

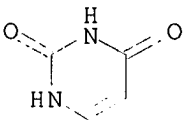


RN 58-96-8 HCAPLUS
CN Uridine (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

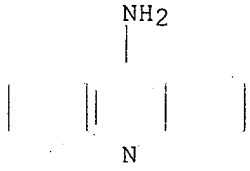


RN 66-22-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2,4(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

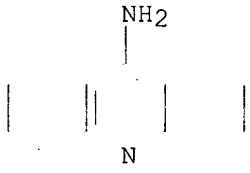


IT **321-64-2** **321-64-2D**, derivs. **1684-40-8** **123117-70-4** **132116-65-5** **132116-66-6**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(for T4 lymphocyte regeneration in immunodeficiency syndrome treatment)

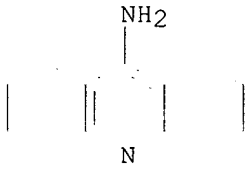
RN 321-64-2 HCAPLUS
CN 9-Acridinamine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 321-64-2 HCAPLUS
CN 9-Acridinamine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

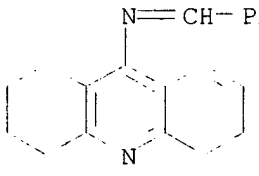


RN 1684-40-8 HCAPLUS
CN 9-Acridinamine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

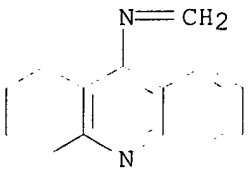


• HCl

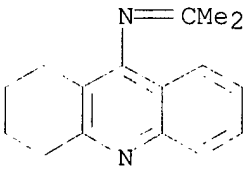
RN 123117-70-4 HCAPLUS
CN 9-Acridinamine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-N-(phenylmethylene)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 132116-65-5 HCAPLUS
CN 9-Acridinamine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-N-methylene- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 132116-66-6 HCAPLUS
CN 9-Acridinamine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-N-(1-methylethylidene)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

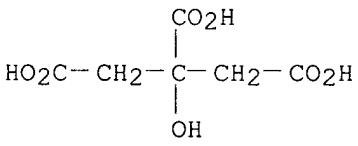


=> D L5 BIB ABS HITSTR 6

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1990:125222 HCAPLUS
DN 112:125222
TI Solubilization of ornidazole for aqueous formulations
IN **Dietlin, Francois; Fredj, Daniele;** Dinnequin, Bernard
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 8 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

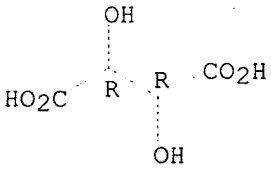
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2624736	A1	19890623	FR 87-17574	19871216
FR 2624736	B1	19910322		

AB Ornidazole is solubilized using hydroxypolycarboxylic acids. The aq. solns. obtained are antiinfective agents and endoparasiticides.
Injection
solns. contained 50 g ornidazole, 17.48 g citric acid and H2O to 1000 mL. The pH was adjusted to 6.5 (phosphate buffer).
IT **77-92-9**, properties **87-69-4**, properties **110-94-1**
, Glutaric acid **2306-22-1**, Citramalic acid
RL: PRP (Properties)
(ornidazole solubilization by, for aq. formulation)
RN 77-92-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

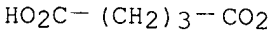


RN 87-69-4 HCAPLUS
CN Butanedioic acid, 2,3-dihydroxy- (2R,3R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

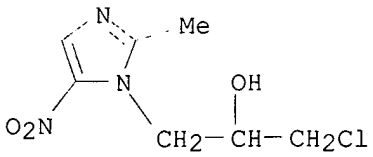
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 110-94-1 HCAPLUS
CN Pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2306-22-1 HCAPLUS
IT **16773-42-5**, Ornidazole
RL: PROC (Process)
(solubilization of, from aq. formulations, with hydroxypolycarboxylic acids)
RN 16773-42-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, .alpha.-(chloromethyl)-2-methyl-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

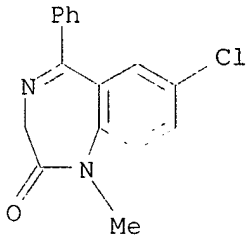


=> D L5 BIB ABS HITSTR 7

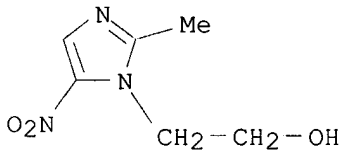
L5 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1986:39811 HCAPLUS
DN 104:39811
TI Sterilization of pharmaceutical products and sterilized forms produced this way
IN **Dietlin, Francais; Fredj, Daniele**; Dinnequin, Bernard
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 6 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2561520	A1	19850927	FR 84-4625	19840326
FR 2561520	B1	19950616		

AB By sterilizing aq. pharmaceuticals in vacuum, it is possible to decrease the temp. and the time needed for sterilization. Thus, an injection soln. of secnidazole was sterilized by heating at 105.degree., for 15 min, in vacuum.
IT **439-14-5 443-48-1 723-46-6 738-70-5 751-97-3 3366-95-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sterilization of injection soln. of)
RN 439-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-one, 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

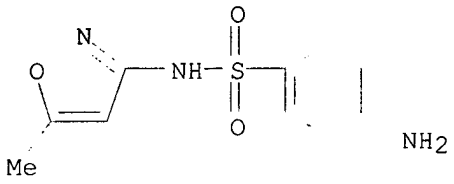


RN 443-48-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, 2-methyl-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

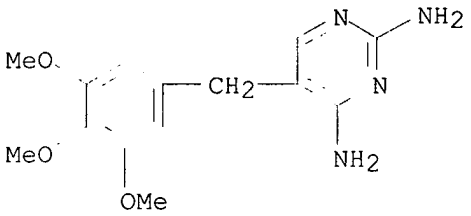


RN 723-46-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-N-(5-methyl-3-isoxazolyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX

NAME)

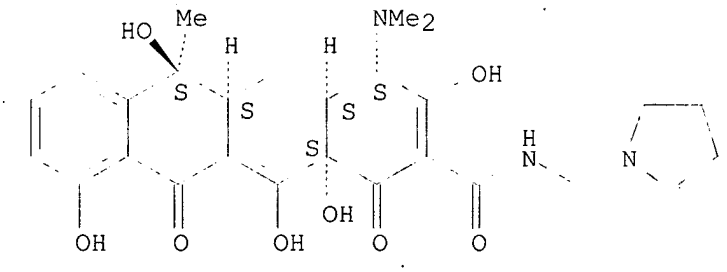


RN 738-70-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2,4-Pyrimidinediamine, 5-[(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

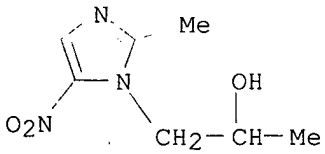


RN 751-97-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,6,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxo-N-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-, (4S,4aS,5aS,6S,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 3366-95-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, .alpha.,2-dimethyl-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> D BIB ABS

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 98-133099 [13] WPIDS
DNC C98-043975
TI Solutions of **paracetamol** stable against oxidation - containing an aqueous alcohol or poly ol and an antioxidant.
DC B05
IN **DIETLIN, F; FREDJ, D**
PA (SCRN-N) SCR NEWPHARM SOC CIV; (SCRP-N) SCR PHARMATOP
CYC 44
PI FR 2751875 A1 980206 (9813)* 38 pp
WO 9805314 A1 980212 (9814) FR 38 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AU BR CA CN CZ HU JP KR MX NO NZ PL RU SG US VN
AU 9739451 A 980225 (9829)
EP 858329 A1 980819 (9837) FR
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
CZ 9801048 A3 980916 (9843)
ADT FR 2751875 A1 FR 96-9858 960805; WO 9805314 A1 WO 97-FR1452 970805; AU 9739451 A AU 97-39451 970805; EP 858329 A1 EP 97-936739 970805, WO 97-FR1452 970805; CZ 9801048 A3 WO 97-FR1452 970805, CZ 98-1048 970805
FDT AU 9739451 A Based on WO 9805314; EP 858329 A1 Based on WO 9805314; CZ 9801048 A3 Based on WO 9805314
PRAI FR 96-9858 960805
AN 98-133099 [13] WPIDS
AB FR 2751875 A UPAB: 980330
Liquid formulations stable against oxidation, containing **paracetamol** in an aqueous solvent are new.
USE - The compositions are particularly suitable for injection, giving guaranteed stability.
Dwg.0/0

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=>

=> D HIS

     (FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:52:29 ON 26 FEB 1999)
                DEL HIS Y
                E PARACETAMOL/CN
L1            1 S PARACETAMOL/CN
L2           14 S PARACETAMOL?/CN
L3           14 S L1 OR L2

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:56:05 ON 26 FEB 1999
L4         7451 S L3
L5         1149 S L4 AND (AQUEOUS OR WATER OR H2O)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:57:51 ON 26 FEB 1999

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:58:02 ON 26 FEB 1999
                SET SMARTSELECT ON
L6          SEL L5 1- RN :    7750 TERMS
                SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:59:36 ON 26 FEB 1999
L7         7730 S L6
L8              STR
L9           35 S L8 SSS SAM SUB=L7
L10         740 S L8 SSS FUL SUB=L7

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:02:32 ON 26 FEB 1999
L11          525 S L5 AND L10
L12            1 S L5 AND (DEOXYGENAT? OR OXYGEN(3A)REMOV?)
L13           87 S L5 AND BUFFER?
L14          502 S L5 AND (MIXTURE? OR FORMULAT? OR COMPOSITION?)
L15            1 S 128:184684/DN
L16           36 S L13 AND L14
L17           31 S L16 AND (4 OR 5 OR 6 OR 7 OR 8)
L18          261 S L11 AND L14
L19           60 S L18 AND (GLUC? OR SUCROS? OR FRUCT? OR ASCORB? OR FRUCTOS? )
L20           48 S L18 AND (GLYCOL OR PROPANE DIOL OR DIHYDROXYPROPANE OR
DIHYDR
L21           24 S L18 AND MANNIT?
L22           39 S L18 AND (INOSITOL? OR SORBIT? OR GLYCEROL? )
L23           28 S L18 AND (SUGAR OR POLYHYDRIC? )
L24          121 S L19-L23
L25           14 S L24 AND STABL?
L26           20 S L18 AND STABL?
L27            6 S L26 NOT L25
L28            0 S L5 AND FREE RADICAL(4A)SCAVENG?
L29           59 S L5 AND (ASCORB?)
L30            8 S L29 AND (?THIO? OR ?MERCAPT?)
L31            7 S L29 AND (CYSTEIN? OR ETHANESULFON? OR THIOUREA?)
L32            5 S L29 AND (ACETYLCYST? OR MERCAPTOETHANE?)
L33           12 S L30 OR L31 OR L32
L34           11 S L33 AND L11
L35           24 S L5 AND GLYCEROL
L36            1 S L35 AND STABL?
L37            0 S L14 AND STABL? AND (COMPLEXING OR CHELAT?)
L38            0 S L14 AND ISOTONIZ?
```

L39 0 S L14 AND STERILIZ? AND (HEAT? OR AUTOCLAV?)
L40 1 S L14 AND (CNS OR CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM)
L41 15 S L14 AND MORPHIN?
L42 26 S L14 AND STABL?
L43 1 S L41 AND L42
L44 2 S L40 OR L43
L45 1 S L14 AND (PHENYLPIPERIDINE OR PHENYL PIPERIDINE OR NIPECOT?)
L46 0 S L14 AND (PHENYLCYCLOHEXAN? OR PHENYLAZEPINE? OR PROZAC?)
L47 16 S L14 AND (ANTIINFLAM? OR ANTI INFLAMMAT? OR NSAI?)
L48 65 S L14 AND (KETOPROF? OR FENOPROFEN OR FLURBIPROFEN OR IBUPROFEN
L49 72 S L47 OR L48
L50 9 S L49 AND STAB?
L51 11 S L14 AND (ANTIEMET? OR DIMENHYDRIN? OR DIPHENIDOL OR DRONABINO
L52 3 S L14 AND (GRANISETRON OR MECLIZINE OR ONDANSETRON)
L53 10 S L14 AND (PROCHLORPERAZIN? OR PROMETHAZ? OR SCOPOLAMINE)
L54 1 S L14 AND (THIETHYRPERAZINE OR TRIMETHOBENZAMIDE)
L55 2 S L14 AND (THIETHYLPERAZINE)
L56 18 S L51-L55
L57 3 S L56 AND STAB?
L58 18 S L56 AND L11
L59 16 S L14 AND (ANTIEPILEP? OR CARBAMAZEPINE OR DIVALPROEX OR FELBAM
L60 21 S L14 AND (GABAPENTIN OR PHENOBARBITAL OR PHENYTOIN OR PHENSUXI
L61 3 S L14 AND (VALPROIC)
L62 32 S L59-L61
L63 3 S L62 AND STAB?
L64 21 S L62 AND L11
L65 3 S L63 AND L64
L66 3 S L57 AND L58
L67 21 S L14 AND (CORTICOSTER? OR HYDROCORTIS? OR NEOMYCIN?)
L68 2 S L14 AND (POLYMYXIN)
L69 21 S L67 OR L68
L70 19 S L69 AND L11
L71 5 S L69 AND STAB?
L72 5 S L70 AND L71
L73 9 S L14 AND (TRICYCLIC(2A)ANTIDEPRESS? OR AMITRIPTYL?)
L74 3 S L14 AND (CLOMIPRAMINE OR COXEPIN OR IMIPRAMINE OR TRIMIPRAMIN
L75 5 S L14 AND (DOXEPIN OR AMOXAPINE OR DESIPRAMINE OR NORTRIPTYLINE
L76 1 S L14 AND (PROTRIPTYLINE)
L77 10 S L73-L76
L78 10 S L77 AND L11
L79 1 S L78 AND STAB?
L80 25 S L78 OR L72 OR L65 OR L66 OR L50 OR L44
L81 4 S L17 AND STAB?

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
  *              W E L C O M E   T O   T H E                    *
  *         U. S.   P A T E N T   T E X T   F I L E             *
  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

=> s paracetamol (p) stab?

           376 PARACETAMOL
        650546 STAB?
L1          17 PARACETAMOL (P) STAB?

=> d l1 1-17
```

1. 5,830,341, Nov. 3, 1998, Electrodes and metallo isoindole ringed compounds; Markas A. T. Gilmartin, 205/777.5; 204/403; 205/778; 435/817 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 5,795,453, Aug. 18, 1998, Electrodes and metallo isoindole ringed compounds; Markas A. T. Gilmartin, 204/403; 205/777.5, 778; 435/817 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 5,620,961, Apr. 15, 1997, Fructose ester-.beta.-cyclodextrin complexes and processes for making and using same; Nenad S. Markovic, et al., 514/23, 25, 58, 917, 922, 974; 536/4.1, 18.2, 103, 119 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 5,505,959, Apr. 9, 1996, Pharmaceutical composition in gel form in a dispensing package; Pierre Tachon, et al., 424/450, 43, 45, 451, 487, 489; 514/944 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 5,300,302, Apr. 5, 1994, Pharmaceutical composition in gel form in a dispensing package; Pierre Tachon, et al., 424/488, 43, 45, 450, 484, 485, 489; 514/777, 781, 782, 944 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

6. 5,103,021, Apr. 7, 1992, Acetaminophen analogs, antigens, and antibodies; Pyare Khanna, 548/542; 560/43, 44; 562/455; 564/105 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

7. 5,064,656, Nov. 12, 1991, Uncoated pharmaceutical reaction tablet; Gerhard Gergely, et al., 424/463, 464, 465, 466 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

8. 4,839,387, Jun. 13, 1989, Derivative of thiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid, its preparation and pharmaceutical compositions containing it; Stefano Poli, 514/19; 548/201 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

9. 4,828,843, May 9, 1989, Cylindrical microtablets; Claus H. Pich, et al., 424/480, 464, 474 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

10. 4,797,287, Jan. 10, 1989, Cylindrical microtablets; Claus H. Pich, et al., 424/464 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

11. 4,678,661, Jul. 7, 1987, Effervescent composition and method of making same; Gerhard Gergely, et al., 424/44, 466, 646, 687, 717; 514/474, 819 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

12. 4,605,754, Aug. 12, 1986, Acetaminophen analogs; Pyare Khanna, 560/19, 23; 562/553 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

13. 4,562,024, Dec. 31, 1985, Process for preparing granulate containing

poorly compressible medicinally active matter; Alan G. Rogerson, 264/117, 122, 128; 514/562, 629 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

14. 4,515,802, May 7, 1985, Analgesic preparations; Dietmar Romer, 514/288, 367 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

15. 4,504,413, Mar. 12, 1985, Acetaminophen analogs, antigens, and antibodies; Pyare Khanna, 435/188, 177; 530/345, 363, 389.8, 405, 806; 560/19, 23, 43, 51 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

16. 4,424,150, Jan. 3, 1984, Acetaminophen analogs, antigens, and antibodies; Pyare Khanna, 530/300; 435/7.9, 964; 436/543; 530/363, 389.8, 391.9, 405 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

17. 3,987,170, Oct. 19, 1976, Water-soluble salts of paracetamol; Philippe Rohrbach, et al., 514/255, 916; 544/403 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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US PAT NO: 5,830,341 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 1 of 17

DETDESC:

DETD(78)

All chemicals are of reagent grade and obtained from BDH, (now Merck, Poole, Dorset, UK) unless stated otherwise The ink (low resistance carbon based particles), template (stainless steel mesh (100 counts)), apposite solvent system, e.g. (cyclohexanone solution with an alcohol) and facilities for screen-printing are kindly provided by Gwent Electronic Materials (GEM, Pontypool, UK). C.sub.32 H.sub.18 N.sub.8 Fe(II) is purchased from Kodak (Rochester, N.Y, U.S.A.). Ascorbic acid and hydrogen peroxide are obtained from Aldrich (Poole, Dorset, UK). Cysteine, reduced glutathione and uric acid are obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.). Solutions of ascorbic acid, **paracetamol**, glutathione and cysteine are prepared in 0.05 mol dm.sup.-3 phosphate prior to use. Uric acid is dissolved in 50 cm.sup.3 of 0.05 mol dm.sup.-3 sodium hydroxide by 20 minutes sonication with a Decon FS100 sonicator (Ultrasonics, Sussex UK). The supporting electrolyte used throughout is phosphate buffer, which is prepared from stock solutions of 0.5 mol dm.sup.-3 of sodium dihydrogen-ortho-phosphate and ortho-phosphoric acid. These are mixed to give a buffer of the required pH and diluted with water, de-ionized with an R0200-Stillplus HP system (Purite, Oxfordshire, Thame, UK), to yield the desired concentration. The **stability** of hydrogen peroxide is followed by titrating against acidified potassium permanganate which is also obtained from Aldrich as a 0.1N volumetric standard in water.

US PAT NO: 5,795,453 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 2 of 17

DETDESC:

DETD(3)

All chemicals are of reagent grade and obtained from BDH, (now Merck, Poole, Dorset, UK) unless stated otherwise. The ink (low resistance carbon based particles), template (stainless steel mesh (100 counts)), apposite solvent system, e.g. (cyclohexanone solution with an alcohol) and facilities for screen-printing are kindly provided by Gwent Electronic Materials (GEM, Pontypool, UK). C.sub.32 H.sub.18 N.sub.8 Fe(II)As purchased from Kodak (Rochester, N.Y., USA). Ascorbic acid and hydrogen peroxide are obtained from Aldrich (Poole, Dorset, UK). Cysteine, reduced glutathione and uric acid are obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, Mo., USA). Solutions of ascorbic acid, **paracetamol**, glutathione and cysteine are prepared in 0.05 mol dm.sup.-3 phosphate

prior to use. Uric acid is dissolved in 50 cm.sup.3 of 0.05 mol dm.sup.-3 sodium hydroxide by 20 minutes sonication with a Decon FS100 sonicator (Ultrasonics, Sussex, UK). The supporting electrolyte used throughout is phosphate buffer, which is prepared from stock solutions of 0.5 mol dm.sup.-3 of sodium dihydrogen-ortho-phosphate and ortho-phosphoric acid. These are mixed to give a buffer of the required pH and diluted with water, de-ionized with an R0200-Stillplus HP system (Purite, Oxfordshire, Thame, UK), to yield the desired concentration. The **stability** of hydrogen peroxide is followed by titrating against acidified potassium permanganate which is also obtained from Aldrich as a 0. 1N volumetric standard in water.

US PAT NO: 5,620,961 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 3 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(19)

Incidentally, prior to the investigation of the ability of fructose phosphates to oppose doxorubicin cytotoxicity, fructose phosphates had been documented in the literature as protective of cardiac tissue. Markov, A. K., et al., "Hemodynamic, electrocardiographic and metabolic effect of fructose diphosphates on acute myocardial ischemia," Amer. Heart J., 100:639-646 (1989), demonstrated that fructose diphosphate causes regression of EKG ischemic changes and prevented arrythmias in myocardial infarctions. Fructose disphosphate was also shown by Marchionni. N., et al, "Improved exercise tolerance by i.v. FDP in chronic **stable** angina pectoris," J. Clin. Pharm., 28:807-811 (1988) (see also Marchionni et al. "Hemodynamic and electrocardiographic effects of FDP in acute myocardial infarction," Am. J. Cardiol., 56:266-269 (1985)), to delay ST segment depression, to improve exercise tolerance in **stable** angina pectoris and to have protective effect in myocardial infarction in men. See also Danesi, R., et al. "Protective effects of fructose-1,6-diphosphate on acute and chronic doxorubicin toxicity in rats," Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol., 25:325-332 (1990). The mechanism of protective effect of FDP is based on the restoration of the depressed glycolytic activity of the ischemic myocardium, according to Markov et al., supra, and in "Increasing survival of dogs subjected to haemorrhagic shock by administration of fructose-1,6-diphosphate." Surgery, 102:515-527 (1987), and the apparent consequent increase of intracellular ATP. FDP also apparently acts directly as an oxygen radical scavenger--inasmuch as, for example, it has exhibited a protective effect against **paracetamol**-induced liver injury (Maurelle. M., et al., "Prevention of **paracetamol** induced injury by fructose." Biochem. Pharm., 41:1831-1837 (1991)).

US PAT NO: 5,505,959 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 4 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(24)

Oral antacids as gastrointestinal or anti-ulcer treatments:		
Aluminium or magnesium phosphates	500-600	mg/4 ml
Aluminium hydroxide and magnesium hydroxide	400 400	mg/ mg/4 ml
Sucralfate	500-1000	mg/4 ml
Antidiarrhoeics:		
Insoluble polyphenols of carob	500	mg/2 ml
Loperamide	1-4	mg/2 ml

Anti H1 antihistaminics:		
Carbinoxamine	2	mg/2 ml
Acrivastine	1-10	mg/2 ml
Triprolidine	1-100	mg/2 ml
Anti-emetics:		
Dimenhydrinate	10-150	mg/2 ml
Antitussives:		
Cloperastine	4-10	mg/2 ml
Codeine	10-30	mg/2 ml
Dextromethorphan	5-30	mg/2 ml
Anti-inflammatories:		
Ibuprofen	100-600	mg/4 ml
Flurbiprofen	25-300	mg/2-4 ml
Diclofenac	10-150	mg/2-4 ml
Analgesics/antipyretics:		
Dextropropoxyphene	30-70	mg/2 ml
Paracetamol	125-500	mg/2-4 ml
Aspirin (salt)	50-500	mg/2-4 ml
Bronchial mucomodifiers:		
Acetylcysteine (**stabilized**)	100-600	mg/4 ml
Carbocysteine	100-750	mg/2-4 ml
Guaiphenesin	50-200	mg/2-4 ml
Ambroxol	3-30	mg/2-4 ml
Antispasmodics:		
Phloroglucinol	50-150	mg/2-4 ml
Respiratory analeptics/antiasthmatics:		
Theophylline	50-200	mg/2-4 ml
Systemic alpha-sympathomimetics:		
Pseudoephedrine	25-120	mg/2-4 ml
Vitamins and/or oligoelements in vitamin complex form	50-350	mg/2-4 ml
Laxatives:		
Docusate	20-200	mg/2-4 ml
Bisacodyl	5-30	mg/2 ml

US PAT NO: 5,300,302 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 5 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(22)

Oral antacids as gastrointestinal or anti-ulcer treatments:		
Aluminium or magnesium phosphates	500-600	mg/4 ml
Aluminium hydroxide and magnesium hydroxide	400 400	mg/ mg/4 ml
Sucralfate	500-1000	mg/4 ml
Antidiarrhoeics:		
Insoluble polyphenols of carob	500	mg/2 ml
Loperamide	1-4	mg/2 ml
Anti H1 antihistaminics:		
Carbinoxamine	2	mg/2 ml
Acrivastine	1-10	mg/2 ml
Triprolidine	1-100	mg/2 ml
Anti-emetics:	10-150	mg/2 ml
Dimenhydrinate		
Antitussives:		
Cloperastine	4-10	mg/2 ml
Codeine	10-30	mg/2 ml

Dextromethorphan	5-30	mg/2 ml
Anti-inflammatories:		
Ibuprofen	100-600	mg/4 ml
Flurbiprofen	25-300	mg/2-4 ml
Diclofenac	10-150	mg/2-4 ml
Analgesics/antipyretics:		
Dextropropoxyphene	30-70	mg/2 ml
Paracetamol	125-500	mg/2-4 ml
Aspirin (salt)	50-500	mg/2-4 ml
Bronchial mucomodifiers:		
Acetylcysteine (**stabilized**)	100-600	mg/4 ml
Carbocysteine	100-750	mg/2-4 ml
Guaiphenesin	50-200	mg/2-4 ml
Ambroxol	3-30	mg/2-4 ml
Antispasmodics:	50-150	mg/2-4 ml
Phloroglucinol		
Respiratory analeptics/antiasthmatics:		
	50-200	mg/2-4 ml
Theophylline		
Systemic alpha-sympathomimetics:		
Pseudoephedrine	25-120	mg/2-4 ml
Vitamins and/or oligoelements		
	50-350	mg/2-4 ml
in vitamin complex form		
Laxatives:		
Docusate	20-200	mg/2-4 ml
Bisacodyl	5-30	mg/2 ml

US PAT NO: 5,103,021 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 6 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(3)

N-acetyl-p-aminophenol, commonly known as acetaminophen, is known for a wide variety of uses, e.g., as an intermediate for pharmaceuticals and azo dyes, as a **stabilizer** for hydrogen peroxide, as a photographic chemical, and as a medicinal drug. Its medicinal use is the most well known, notably as a non-prescription analgesic with properties similar to aspirin. It is thus used as the active ingredient in the preparations designated **paracetamol** (U.K.) and Tylenol.RTM. (U.S.), and as a major component in over 200 other drug formulations.

US PAT NO: 5,064,656 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 7 of 17

DETDESC:

DETD(10)

It is possible, for example, to formulate a tablet containing 200 mg of **paracetamol** as a 400 mg tablet by merely adding 100 mg of PvPP, 50 mg of coarsely crystalline tartaric acid and 50 mg of coarse sodium bicarbonate (0.1-0.2 mm) to the 200 mg of **paracetamol**. Even the use of sodium carbonate instead of sodium bicarbonate still gives quite rapidly dissolving tablets, such systems also having the advantage that they achieve an excellent shelf life owing to the **stable** and nonhygroscopic sodium carbonate.

US PAT NO: 4,839,387 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 8 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(2)

Examples of salts according to the invention are those with non-toxic and pharmaceutically acceptable bases such as lysine, arginine, alkali or earth-alkali hydroxides, tromethamine, triethylamine, triethanolamine, piperidine, etc. Some salts may be endowed with peculiar advantages such as higher solubility, better pharmacokinetic or organoleptic properties, higher **stability**, etc.: all these aspects are in any way subsidiary to the main physiological action of the acid I. The compound I is infact endowed with advantageous pharmacological properties such as the ability of protecting rat's liver from **paracetamol** intoxication, the ability of decreasing in mice the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation and the ability of positively influencing the immune system.

US PAT NO: 4,828,843 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 9 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(27)

Paracetamol can be pressed, via PVP granules, to give mechanically **stable** microtablets containing 95% of active compound. These are so **stable** that they can be coated in a Wurster apparatus.

US PAT NO: 4,797,287 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 10 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(27)

Paracetamol can be pressed, via PVP granules, to give mechanically **stable** microtablets containing 95% of active compound. These are so **stable** that they can be coated in a Wurster apparatus.

US PAT NO: 4,678,661 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 11 of 17

DETDESC:

DETD(28)

As a consequence of the extremely good effervescent qualities of the **paracetamol** basic tablet, however, one can also produce a two-layer tablet where, for example, the basic mixture is produced from an effervescent tablet of 2.8 g which contains a corresponding amount of **paracetamol**. A second layer, an acetylsalicylic acid mixture consisting of 200 mg acetylsalicylic acid and 500 mg common lactose, can be pressed on, to produce a two-layer tablet totalling 3.5 g. Although the aspirin is present therein in a non-effervescing form, the effervescent effect of the layer containing **paracetamol** is sufficient in order to effect complete dissolution of the acetylsalicylic acid in the overall tablet. The extraordinary advantages of this system reside in that the **paracetamol** is completely **stable** in the low-sodium effervescent phase but saponification effects of both the **paracetamol** as well as the sodium-free effervescent mixture on the aspirin are suppressed. It is thus possible to produce hitherto unmanufacturable effervescent tablets with incompatible components by means of a simple two-layer tablet press, even in a low-sodium form.

US PAT NO: 4,605,754 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 12 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(3)

N-acetyl-p-aminophenol, commonly known as acetaminophen, is known for a wide variety of uses, e.g., as an intermediate for pharmaceuticals and azo dyes, as a **stabilizer** for hydrogen peroxide, as a photographic chemical, and as a medicinal drug. Its medicinal use is the most well

known, notably as a non-prescription analgesic with properties similar to aspirin. It is thus used as the active ingredient in the preparations designated **paracetamol** (U.K.) and Tylenol.RTM. (U.S.), and a major component in over 200 other drug formulations.

US PAT NO: 4,562,024 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 13 of 17

DETDESC:

DETD(59)

Under the same conditions, a proportion of both the **paracetamol** methionate (i.e. 55 grams) and the **paracetamol** (i.e. 50 grams) was suspended in the PVP-containing methanol by means of a high-shear homogenizer, to form a **stable** dispersion having a cream-like consistency, which was used in the manner described below as a granulating slurry in the formation of tablets.

DETDESC:

DETD(130)

Working under flame-proof conditions at room temperature, since the flashpoint of methanol is only 54.degree. F. (about 13.degree. C.), a proportion of both the **paracetamol** methionate (i.e. 55 grams) and the **paracetamol** (i.e. 50 grams) was suspended in the full amount of methanol predetermined in Stage B.sup.1 above, namely 300 mls, by means of a high-shear homogenizer, to form a **stable** dispersion having a cream-like consistency, which was used in the manner described below as a granulating slurry in the formation of granulates.

DETDESC:

DETD(147)

The polyvinylpyrrolidone (3 grams) and three-quarters of the sorbitol powder (75 grams) were dissolved in water (100 ml=100 grams). Roughly a third of the **paracetamol** (150 grams) and the Carbowax 6000 (12 grams) were then suspended in the aqueous solution by means of a high-shear homogenizer, to form a **stable** dispersion having a cream-like consistency, which is used as the granulating slurry in the manner described below.

DETDESC:

DETD(183)

The polyvinylpyrrolidone (40 grams) and sodium lauryl sulphate (10 grams) were dissolved in the full amount of water predetermined in Stage B.sup.1 above, namely 310 mls. Dissolution was carried out at room temperature and under the same conditions, a proportion of both the **paracetamol** methionate (i.e. 42.8 grams) and the **paracetamol** (i.e. 40 grams) was suspended in the PVP- and sodium lauryl sulphate-containing water by means of a high-shear homogenizer, to form a **stable** dispersion having a cream-like consistency, which was used in the manner described below as a granulating slurry in the formation of granulate.

US PAT NO: 4,515,802 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 14 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(25)

The preparations according to the invention may be prepared in conventional manner using conventional galenical techniques. For example

compositions may be prepared by working together tizanidine and **paracetamol** into a fixed pharmaceutical composition, optionally in administration with other conventional pharmaceutical excipients such as fillers, granulating agents, disintegrating agents, binding agents, lubricating agents, dispersing agents, wetting agents, **stabilising** agents and dyestuffs.

US PAT NO: 4,504,413 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 15 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(3)

N-acetyl-p-aminophenol, commonly known as acetaminophen, is known a wide variety of uses, e.g., as an intermediate for pharmaceuticals and azo dyes, as a **stabilizer** for hydrogen peroxide, as a photographic chemical, and as a medicinal drug. Its medicinal use is the most well known, notably as a non-prescription analgesic with properties similar to aspirin. It is thus used as the active ingredient in the preparations designated **paracetamol** (U.K.) and Tylenol.RTM. (U.S.), and as a major component in over 200 other drug formulations.

US PAT NO: 4,424,150 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 16 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(3)

N-acetyl-p-aminophenol, commonly known as acetaminophen, is known for a wide variety of uses, e.g., as an intermediate for pharmaceuticals and azo dyes, as a **stabilizer** for hydrogen peroxide, as a photographic chemical, and as a medicinal drug. Its medicinal use is the most well known, notably as a non-prescription analgesic with properties similar to aspirin. It is thus used as the active ingredient in the preparations designated **paracetamol** (U.K.) and Tylenol.RTM. (U.S.), and as a major component in over 200 other drug formulations.

US PAT NO: 3,987,170 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 17 of 17

SUMMARY:

BSUM(9)

Organic bases, and in particular amines, such as piperazine, form **stable**, water-soluble salts with **paracetamol**. Using aqueous solutions of these salts, it is possible to obtain adequate **paracetamol** concentrations for administration. Such solutions can easily be sweetened, and this avoids many of the disadvantages of hitherto proposed pharmaceutical forms of **paracetamol**.

DETDESC:

DETD(5)

The piperazine salt of **paracetamol** was **stable** at ambient temperature. It was instantaneously soluble in water at the rate of 2.6 g per 100 ml (equivalent to 2 g of **paracetamol** per 100 ml). The solution was **stable** and had a pH of 9.5.

DETDESC:

DETD(9)

This salt was **stable** at room temperature. It was soluble in water at the rate of 2.75 g per 100 ml (equivalent to 2 g of **paracetamol** per 100 ml). This solution had a pH of 8.7.